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=> s organohydrogensiloxane? (1) cyclic organohydrogensiloxane?
157 ORGANOHYDROGENSILOXANE?
319124 CYCLIC
350 CYCLICS
319260 CYCLIC
(CYCLIC OR CYCLICS)
157 ORGANOHYDROGENSILOXANE?
5 CYCLIC ORGANOHYDROGENSILOXANE?
(CYCLIC(W) ORGANOHYDROGENSILOXANE?)
5 ORGANOHYDROGENSILOXANE? (L) CYCLIC ORGANOHYDROGENSILOXANE?

=> S 11 AND HYDROLYZ? (P) WATER
236399 HYDROLYZ?
2530995 WATER
266067 WATERS
2588420 WATER
(WATER OR WATERS)
34131 HYDROLYZ? (P) WATER
L2 3 L1 AND HYDROLYZ? (P) WATER

=> s 12 and (sulphonic acid or sufonic acid)
1563 SULPHONIC
4365160 ACID
1572520 ACIDS
4862906 ACID
 (ACID OR ACIDS)
1390 SULPHONIC ACID
 (SULPHONIC (W) ACID)
9 SUFONIC
4365160 ACID
1572520 ACIDS

4862906 ACID
(ACID OR ACIDS)
8 SUFONIC ACID
(SUFONIC(W)ACID)

L3 0 L2 AND (SULPHONIC ACID OR SUFONIC ACID)

=> d 11 ibib ab tot

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:58217 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:135191
TITLE: Process for preparing cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes
INVENTOR(S): Richard, Taylor; Robert, Phillips
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005005441	A2	20050120	WO 2004-EP7805	20040702
WO 2005005441	A3	20050407		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1648907	A2	20060426	EP 2004-763219	20040702
EP 1648907	B1	20061115		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK	GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, CN 2004-80019714			
CN 1820015	A	20060816	CN 2004-80019714	20040702
BR 2004012505	A	20060919	BR 2004-12505	20040702
AT 345348	T	20061215	AT 2004-763219	20040702
US 2006173202	A1	20060803	US 2006-559956	20060309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2003-16268	A 20030711
			WO 2004-EP7805	W 20040702

AB A process for preparing cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes comprises: (A) contacting a silane of the formula $RHSiCl_2$, where R is selected from alkyl radicals having 1 to 12 carbon atoms and aryl radicals, with water to form a hydrolyzate comprising cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes and linear organohydrogensiloxanes, and (B) contacting the hydrolyzate with an acidic rearrangement catalyst in the presence of an inert liquid diluent to increase the ratio of the cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes to linear organohydrogensiloxanes in the hydrolyzate. The acidic rearrangement catalyst is an organic compound containing a strong acid group, for example a sulfonic acid, which is dissolved in the inert diluent present. Thus, cyclic methylhydrogensiloxane was prepared by hydrolyzing methyldichlorosilane with water using dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid as an acidic rearrangement catalyst.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:773671 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:279640
 TITLE: Process for the production of linear organohydrogensiloxanes
 INVENTOR(S): Tolentino, Luisito A.; Khanshab, Akber Ali
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1247811	A1	20021009	EP 2002-252129	20020325
EP 1247811	B1	20050817		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
US 2002173613	A1	20021121	US 2001-825795	20010404
US 6534614	B2	20030318		
JP 2002322283	A	20021108	JP 2002-101966	20020404
			US 2001-825795	A 20010404

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:279640
 AB A process for preparing linear organohydrogensiloxanes comprises contacting an organohydrogendifchlorosilane in the presence of trimethylchlorosilane with water to form an M-stopped hydrolyzate. The hydrolyzate is optionally preheated prior to being contacted with an acidic rearrangement catalyst to effect formation of linear organohydrogensiloxanes. The linear organohydrogensiloxanes are separated from cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes and recovered. The cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes may then be recycled to the process for further contact with the acidic rearrangement catalyst for maximum overall conversion rate.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:830159 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:5252
 TITLE: Method for manufacturing partially hydrosilylated cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes with high yield
 INVENTOR(S): Sato, Shinichi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000327782	A	20001128	JP 1999-138774	19990519
JP 3651572	B2	20050525		
US 6303729	B1	20011016	US 2000-572966	20000518
			JP 1999-138774	A 19990519

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:5252
 AB The method comprises mixing cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes (A, containing ≥ 2 Si-H bonds) and cyclic or acyclic organic compds. (B, containing aliphatic unsatd. double bonds) at excess molar ratio of A to B, reacting the mixts. in the presence of Pt catalysts, adding silylating agents, and evaporating Thus, 4000 g

1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane was reacted with 3072 g C8F17CH2CH:CH2 in the presence of Pt-ethylene complex and 50 g bissilylacetamide and evaporated to give a product with b.p. 107-109°/2 mmHg, refractive index 1.353 at 25°, and yield 72.8%.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:556755 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:185397
 TITLE: Preparation of linear organohydrogensiloxane oligomers having specific degree of polymerization
 INVENTOR(S): Murakami, Nobuhito
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11236389	A	19990831	JP 1998-40193	19980223
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-40193	19980223

AB Linear organohydrogensiloxane oligomer having specific d.p. (e.g., 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane) is prepared with good selectivity and in high yield by (1) mixing a linear organohydrogensiloxane oligomer having triorganosiloxy unit, and a cyclic organohydrogensiloxane oligomer and/or a polyorganohydrogensiloxane having higher degree of polymerization than the specified organohydrogensiloxane oligomer; (2) adding a linear halogenated phosphonitrile compound into the polysiloxane mixture and equilibrium converts reacts; (3) deactivating the linear halogenated phosphonitrile compound; and (4) recovering the obtained linear organohydrogensiloxane oligomer.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:695988 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:56949
 TITLE: Process and acidic rearrangement catalysts for preparing cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes
 INVENTOR(S): Haines, Gregory R.; Puckett, David E.; Wood, Larry H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5395956	A	19950307	US 1994-270566	19940705
EP 694554	A2	19960131	EP 1995-304604	19950629
EP 694554	A3	19990609		
EP 694554	B1	20030219		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 08109187	A	19960430	JP 1995-168810	19950704
JP 3662634	B2	20050622		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-270566 A 19940705
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:56949
 AB The title process comprises contacting an organohydrogendichlorosilane with about a stoichiometric equivalent of water to form a hydrolyzate. The

hydrolyzate is diluted in an inert solvent and contacted with an acidic rearrangement catalyst to effect formation of cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes. The cyclic organohydrogensiloxanes are separated from inert solvent and linear organohydrogensiloxanes. The inert solvent and linear organohydrogensiloxanes are then recycled to the process for further contact with the acidic rearrangement catalyst.